WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

We have received from a friend in the South on naming a citizen of high consideration in the Whig party as a proper candidate for the Presidency, but we must beg to decline at present the insertion of the article. The merits of the eminent citizen alluded to are well known and appreciated by the Whig party, as well as those of other distinguished gentlemen who have been thought of and talked of for that high office, and their claims that mode of discussion, we think, the subject should for the present be left. We respectfully submi that the public attention is now too imperatively demanded by other questions of more vital concern est interests of the country, and even of the Cou- at the thought of the King having about him a boagitating subject of the next Presidency. The ship of State is on the breakers; let every man dant on his likes and dislikes, because by subserlend a hand to get her off, and then consult about a

We refer our readers to the official notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, in this day's paper, inviting proposals for a ten years' loan of Five Millions of Dollars at six per cent. interest. No doubt this amount will be readily taken by our capitalists; but we do not understand why the Hon, Secretary thinks it proper to allow a higher rate of interest on one form of Government credit than on another not more eligible for the lender, if as much so; that is, why allow but 5% per cent. on Treasury notes, and six per cent. on Treasury scrip, and the latter with the advantage to the holder of being irredeemable for ten years?

INCIDENTS OF BATTLE.

We insert to-day, from the New Orleans and other who participated in the glorious three days at Monterey. Every circumstance connected with a battle so honorable to our arms possesses deep interest, and the public mind seizes on every new account and every fresh incident with unabated avidity. The story of heroic achievement never palls, and none are tired of hearing of some brave leader that-

other motive for giving the letters which we that power itself? select to-day, is, that one of them is from Gen. But-LER, whose prudence having been impeached in a more Sun, it is highly proper that we give to our readers what that brave and respectable officer states in his defence. One of the letters is also from the gallant Col. Balle Peyton, who, among other interesting details, states some facts in justification of the Commanding General's conduct in the terms. of the Commanding General's conduct in the terms recorded in military annals; and yet his arrange-which he granted to the Mexican General. Gen.

ABROAD AND AT HOME.

We met in the Courrier Français, some time go, the following remarks on a late crime in France,

"It is averred that the answers of Lecomte [the man who last attempted Louis Philippe's life] to the several interrogatories which he underwent, troubled the Commission of the Court of Peers which tried him, and that this uneasiness people around the monarch's person-if it is thus

Observe the feeling indicated as prevailing under that Kingly Government: that there men grow fierce dy of people who refer every thing to his pleasure, viency to his power they can secure its benefits to themselves. The FRENCH, in short, are indignant at the idea of a "spoils-system," under which pubduty to the public interests, be showered upon the nions of a court or a party, only to please power

power. Among what here styles itself the " Demo-With them, in nearly all sections of the country, it has passed into a settled and an avowed po- on the of the party-that the appointing power shall be used, as a matter of right, not for the public benefit, but directly to its defeat, and only for the interest papers, several additional letters from individuals of those in power. Of all public trusts the Executive is to take possession, as his own personal property, for the time being, or, at best, as a great trust-fund for the use of his party, which he may administer almost as he pleases!

Now, we ask, which looks the more Republican of these two Governments-that (France) where such administrative conduct is only charged upon the Executive power by its enemies: or that (the United States) where it is avoived as a leading principle by the friends of the Executive, and by

The Administration were fortunate in their selection tion of an officer to conduct the war against Mexico. etter which we copied last week from the Balti- General Taylor possesses in a remarkable degree the tains Gen. Taylor, even if some rough words did pass between them.

The Democracy of the city of New York held a mass meeting on Friday evening last to consider the names recommended by their nominating committee for members of Assembly, &c. These nominations, our readers will remember, were denominations, our readers will remember, were denominations of his reconnoniting parties, and had satisfied himself the first of have subjected himself to the charge of rashness. With an army exhausted by forced marches, he arrived before the city of Monterey, which, besides being in itself a series of Monterey, which, besides being in itself a series of fortifications, was defended by batteries commanded by their nominating committee for members of Assembly, &c. These nominations, our readers will remember, were denominations, our readers will remember, that in making the catter him the city, upon which he turned the guns he had captured. He bit the charge of rashness. With an army exhausted his porce form Santa Fe to the 17th September states that General Kearney had returned from the states that General Kearney had returned from the states that General Kearney had returned from the states that General Lates and invincible spirits who stormed these this through the city, upon which he turned the guns he had captured.

LATEST FROM SANTA FE.

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Intelligence from Santa Fe to the 17th September states that General Kearney had returned from the stream denomination to the city, upon which he turned the city of fortight and the purple of the enemy and drove him the states that General Kearney

EFFECTS OF THE GALE AT HAVANA.

Ninety-two Vessels sunk, destroyed, or otherwise injured-forty or fifty coasting vessels wrecked:

The brig Cybelle arrived at Savannah on the 29th ultimo, bringing advices from Havana to the 20th. The recent gale, experienced all along the Southern coast, was felt with much violence at Havana, and did considerable injury to the city and the shipping

THE STORMING OF MONTEREY.

The following account of the operations of Gen apitulation, are from the pen of Col. BALLE PEYTON:

LETTER OF GEN. BUTLER.-The following are xtracts from a letter of Gen. BUTLER to a near re-Journal of that city states that the General says, in the same letter, that it is the opinion of those Mexi-can officers who have been taken prisoners by our

are favorable to us. There were still several strong forts in the hands of the enemy, which we would have been compelled to take by regular approaches or with heavy losses. The plaza is of itself an enormous fortification of continuous houses, with thick stone walls, and all the streets leading into it strongly fortified and filled with guns.

They admit that they will have at least 8,000 fighting men, whilst on our part we cannot muster 5,000 for duty, and have only a few heavy guns, and them we took from them.

Never, I believe, did troops, both volunteers and regulars, behave with more calmness and intrepidity, and I do not believe that for downright straightforward hard fighting the battle of Monterey has ever been surpassed.

to. Though written entirely for a private circle, it is more

had hardly reached the foot of the hill when down came a shower of grape and canister in our midst, but it appeared as if Mexican iron and copper was not made to kill Yankees. On we went through showers of musket balls, and soon had

and the present on Fig. 6 coming in the country of manners and the present of the